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Managing Director John Cameron

London, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

The British Army.

The British army returns for 1897 have just been issued, and contain some very interesting information. The British army consists of nearly 660,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Of these 74,500 are paid for by India. There are also 47,000 men in the colonies and in Egypt, leaving a total military force of 538,000 men in the United Kingdom. Of these the regular troops number slightly under 100,000, the reserves 52,000, the militia 114,000, the yeomanry 10,000, and the volunteers 239,000. The total cost of all the British forces at home and abroad is a little over \$15,000,000 a year. A regular costs annually \$415, a reservist \$50, a militiaman \$75, and a volunteer \$27.50.

Those who think Great Britain is not a first-class military as well as naval power, do not understand her military system. Britons can hold their own without the tyranny of conscription, or the other military oppressions of France and Germany. Of course, they have been favored by nature above their continental neighbors. Thanks to her insular position and naval supremacy, Great Britain finds home defense an easy problem, and is free to throw the greater part of her forces into foreign and colonial territory. The continental powers must spend millions upon their frontiers for defensive operations. Great Britain can devote her energies almost entirely to the offensive. This adds to the effectiveness of the British army beyond all calculation. Besides, the British forces are not so small relatively as figures would indicate. The reservists are trained soldiers, who have served with the colors. Upon returning to civil pursuits they are paid a retaining fee, and are ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice. As has been aptly said, they are the finished article kept in stock ready for use. The militiamen and yeomen are trained a month every year. The volunteers are instructed by regulars. At the outbreak of war, therefore, Great Britain would have nearly 200,000 seasoned soldiers at home, prepared to take the field at once, and 350,000 militiamen and volunteers with training, who would every day approximate to the condition of regulars. The military spirit is still active among the British people. Last year there were 38,000 recruits.

The war department is considering plans for increasing the efficiency of the reserves by shortening the term of service to three years. It is believed this would attract to the reserves thousands of those who are now content to serve as militiamen and volunteers. By democratic methods such as these, British military power and glory can be preserved without the despotism which threatens liberty in her continental rivals.

Again Evangelists.

The British Weekly, in a recent issue, publishes the first series of answers to a set of questions on the effect of evangelistic missions, in bringing accessions to the churches, and their influence on the spiritual life of the congregations.

A glance over the answers referred to shows the complexity of the question, and the varied points of view from which it can be viewed. The strongest statement of the favorable answer comes from Edinburgh, and is given in this qualified form: "There are missions and missions, missionaries and missionaries, but given the right man and the right time, evangelistic campaigns, even although they are not conducted under the aegis of any particular church, invariably do the churches good." This is a statement of faith by one speaking from large experience, but at the same time there is much stress to be laid on "the right man and the right time." Another tells us: "These gigantic missions have indeed acted as a stimulant upon the spiritual life of the churches, but stimulants in over-strong doses are rather dangerous. Many ministers have suffered many things at the hands of many professional evangelists, who have displayed a tendency to disparage any kind of spirituality which was revivistic in its manifestations." We are told that at one mission nearly 100 names were taken down of people who professed "conversion," and that a year after "nearly all the leaders were present, but not one could tell of a member gained or retained."

But, on the other hand, a church visited by the same missionary seven years

ago, still retains lively memories of the blessings received. As to injury received by the churches through such special services, the testimony is also various. Where it is claimed that the results were wholly beneficial, it is stated that special care was exercised in the conduct of the services. In some cases serious harm is reported through spurious excitement and artificial rapture, while one writer concludes his report with the words: "As to injurious effect on the life of the church, I have never experienced any, unless the tendency to depreciate the ordinary pastorate be an injury, and perhaps it is." The word "perhaps" here weakens the statement, and suggests weakness on the part of the witness.

We have, however, given sufficient of this review to show the complexity of the subject. No brief formula can sum up the matter, so much depends upon men and moods, places and circumstances. In free lands there must be liberty for the preaching of the gospel, and occasional rudeness or fanaticism is, after all, a small price to pay for such a blessing. Even the highest work has its limitations and dangers, and the minister must be a wise man who can avoid vulgar sensationalism and feeble fastidiousness, or stiff, narrow officialism, and a weak pandering to every novelty. It is a responsible thing to undertake such services, and it is also responsible to oppose them. Each case must be settled on its own merits in the spirit of Christian charity. Special services must grow out of the real life of a congregation, and not be a mere attempt to galvanize it from the outside. The delusion is that such services can be a device for avoiding work and achieving high results by short and easy methods. They call for more work, both before and after, and only on that understanding can they bring real advantage. But all reasonable men will admit that a loss of faith in the quiet regular ministrations of the church is too high a price to pay for even a time of great excitement. Wholesome excitement must then be defined as that quickening of emotion which braces men for common duties, and quickens in them a keener perception of the Presence which gives real meaning and sacredness to daily life.

Gen. Miles' sunny ways seem to be melting all resistance in Porto Rico.

The most notable feature of Mr. Whitney's speeches is their animated activity.

So far during this session the Opposition must be given credit for ignoring the piggery issue.

Cecil Rhodes is meeting with fierce opposition in South African elections, but this is one method of showing how strong Cecil is.

The City Council has given the sewage question a six months' hoist. This is the most intelligent treatment the Council has given it this year.

The American troops in Cuba will be taken home while they are still living. They went ready to die for their country, but not in the way the Cuban climate proposed.

An Ottawa firm recently received an order from South Africa for 7,000 doors. This should open the door to a very profitable market for that branch of the lumber industry.

Mr. Balfour stated in the British House of Commons that the Dominion Government granted bounties on many agricultural products. This is news to the Canadian farmers. Will Mr. Balfour kindly furnish further information?

Mr. Goschen, after much pressure, has decided to establish a naval reserve in Newfoundland. The hardy fishermen of the island are good subjects for the experiment. If it proves a success, the movement will extend to the Maritime Provinces.

The Dowager Empress of China has taken the scepter from her son while there is yet a scepter to wield. The Dowager has some western notions of woman's rights, and she would do well to infuse some of her own spirit into her subjects.

Some Liberal papers censure Sir Charles Tupper because of his decision to refrain from political utterance for the present. We think they are wrong. For Sir Charles Tupper voluntarily to preserve silence is an act of self-immolation worthy of the highest praise.

Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Madrid to plead with the Queen-Regent for peace, has cabled her father in America for funds to enable her to return to Paris. This sentimental and

egotistical young busybody is a niece of Commodore Schley, but her mission to Madrid was repudiated by her father and her uncle. She represented nobody but herself. She has lost her time and money, but it is to be hoped she has gained a little common sense.

The Canadian Grocer reports a good opening for Canadian raspberries in Great Britain. An experimental shipment of five carloads is being made, the berries being packed in 10-pound round tins. Large quantities of berries from New England are annually imported by the British, and there is no reason why Canadians should not share the market. The Grocer truly says the development of such an industry would leave thousands of dollars in the hands of the farmers and country merchants. Those who have taken up land in new districts, where wild raspberries chiefly abound, will find them a most valuable source of income at a time when a few dollars are most needed.

Father Chidwick, Catholic priest with the American army in Porto Rico, is evidently a man of sound sense. When two resident Jesuits appealed to the American general for aid toward the churches of the district, they were told that the United States gave no state aid to any church. Father Chidwick remarked that it was better so, as it taught the church to be self-reliant. This is a sentiment that all ecclesiastical authorities should subscribe to. Disestablishment would invigorate the Church of England in England, and save it from such reproaches as have been cast upon it by the Hooley trial. For instance, it came out that one of Hooley's chief assets was a church living. Many of these livings are the personal property of profligates, who can over-rule bishop and people alike in determining the personnel of the clergy. The Church of England is a great church—too great to need state props. Father Chidwick hit the nail on the head.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A GREAT CHURCHMAN. Archbishop Walsh administered the duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. He had long since made a name for himself as one of the great men of the church in America.—Buffalo Enquirer.

SHOULDN'T COUNT MULE TRAINS. The London Advertiser sets up the claim that "London is unrivaled as a railway center." Ottawa has ten railways, and ninety trains come into or go out of the city in one day. Can London show any such record?—Ottawa Citizen.

RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. Customs collections for the month of July in Montreal broke all previous records, as they also did in Toronto. In London the increase was 100 per cent. Yet Tory journals say there is nothing in the figures, "preferential tariff!" The merchants evidently do not agree with them.—Stratford Beacon.

SIR CHARLES' FORBEARANCE. Sir Charles did not direct his orders to the immediate destruction of his enemies or devote his energies to the same great end. The published remarks of Sir Charles would indicate the existence of a sincere personal conviction that it is because of this forbearance that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues are in a position to sing the old hymn beginning: "And are we yet alive?"—Toronto Telegram.

BISMARCK AND GLADSTONE. The greatness of Bismarck was the greatness of a portentious force working irresistibly towards one definite end. The greatness of Gladstone was the greatness of an elevating, purifying and ameliorating influence, expanding in ever-widening circles. The influence of both upon their time was great; but that of the English humanitarian was the greater because it was the better of the two, and it will probably be more lasting in its effects.—Hamilton Herald.

A BRITISH TRIBUTE. Mr. Henniker Heaton, who has fought single-handed (of the imperial penny postage), has now reaped the first fruits of victory. But the credit for actually bringing the question to an issue belongs to the Canadian Government, which proposed penny postage last autumn. The policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry is being rapidly justified by success. Their aim all along has been to draw Canada into closer relations with the Mother Country, and during their term of office trade has been steadily improving. We believe that in the near future Canada will develop rapidly, and will take a more and more important place in the world. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is certainly among the most successful of living statesmen.—British Weekly.

BISMARCK'S CONTEMPORARIES. The death of Bismarck at the age of 83 is not an event that disturbs the world, but it is an event that awakens the thought of the world to the appreciation of a great statesman. In the latter half of this century there have been but four men to compare with the German-Cavour, who did for Italy what Bismarck did for Germany, but who, with an inferior race, did not parallel the greatness of the German achievement: Gladstone, who had been the principal force in the development of England; Pope Leo XIII, who has brought the Papacy up to its highest level for five centuries, and given the Roman church a new lease of life; and Abraham Lincoln. These are the towering figures of the last moiety of the century. Presently the Queen of England will assume her

rank, and it will not be a low one. Bismarck said, after meeting her at the bedside of the dying son-in-law, Emperor Frederick, that she was "one of the wisest statesmen of the time."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

GETTING READY.

Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages? Yes. No. It may be that many persons theoretically favorable to prohibition will hesitate before giving an affirmative reply to the question when the difficulties are brought in a practical and concrete form to their consideration. The opinion is held by many that many conscientious men will refrain from polling their votes, not through any lack of moral courage, but because of the difficulty they will find in understanding what their public duty is under the circumstances. It is easy enough to appreciate their position when the honest differences of eminent divines, social reformers and publicists are remembered. In the meantime the friends of temperance should be preparing to meet the issue in an opportunity so long wished for and now granted them.—Mitchell Recorder.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

WHAT IT WAS TO BE. In 1881 the repeal of the paper duty was agitating the political world of England. The budget speech was preceded by a rumor that the basis of the scheme would be the repeal of the tea duty, and that this would upset the government. Just before Mr. Gladstone rose to make his statement there was handed to Lord Palmerston, on the treasury bench, the following "Loop Loop" by: "My Dear Pam: What is to be the great proposal tonight? Is it to be tea and turn out?" "My Dear Derby," wrote the premier in reply, "it is not tea and turn out. It is to be paper and stationary."

THE DEATH-ROLL. "There is a pathetic side to the distribution of mail now. As the letters are run over there is no response to some of the names, and a little pile of letters is made on one side. They are letters from home, written by kind and loving hearts full of hope and cheer, but which will never be read by those for whom they were intended, for they are the letters of the dead soldier boys. 'George A. Richmond,' read out on several letters, and the subdued response, 'Dead,' causes sadness to fall on the group."—Boston Herald.

IF THE CREW MUST BE SAVED. "I've got a great idea here that I'm going to send to the papers." "What is it?" "It's a scheme to save the lives of passengers who patronize the French line." "How does it work?" "Why, I'll ship the passengers as the crew, and the crew as the passengers."—Self-Accusers.

SELF-ACCUSERS. "There are some who go through life complaining of this world; they say they have found nothing but treachery and deceit; the poor are ungrateful, and the rich are selfish. Yet we do not find such the best of men. Experience tells us that each man most keenly and unerringly detects in others the vice with which he is most familiar himself."

BUSINESS COMBINED WITH PLEASURE. "The widow Rocks seems to call that busy Dr. Rushem almost every day."

"Yes, they're engaged, you know, and it's the only way they have of seeing each other."

BOY KILLED

Terrible Result of a Runaway Accident Near Port Burwell.

Port Burwell, Aug. 6.—A sad accident occurred near Port Burwell about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening. While Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Marlett and son were returning from a visit to Port Burwell, Mr. Marlett got out of the buggy to water the horse. The animal became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Marlett, who was seated in the buggy, was thrown out and killed. The little boy was killed, dying in three or four minutes. A correspondent writes: Mr. James Marlett, wife and son of Calton, and Mrs. Wilson, of Springfield, were returning from the camp meeting at Port Burwell, on Wednesday night. Mr. Marlett undertook to water his horse at Mr. Elliott's, removing the bridle. The horse started and ran up the first concession. Mrs. Wilson jumped after riding about a mile, and was hurt about the arm and side. Mrs. Marlett rode another mile, and then, taking her child in her arms, jumped also. The child was picked up in front of Fred Saxton's, with its mother, and carried into the house. The child died in about ten minutes. Dr. Johnston, of Port Burwell, was soon there, but the little boy, age 7 years (the only son), had departed. Mrs. Marlett and Mrs. Wilson have no bones broken, but are severely bruised.

Aunt Mary's Timely Visit.

The other evening Aunt Mary took the electric cars and rode eastward to the house of her niece who a few weeks previously had just commenced housekeeping. Without ceremony the old lady entered the house and found her niece in the kitchen looking very much dejected. Aunt Mary soon discovered that her niece had tried to dye an old cream opera shawl a cardinal red with some poor cheap dye. The result was certainly enough to test the patience and goodness of an angel. A miserable mixed color, half red and half brown, was the result of labor. Aunt Mary deeply sympathized with the horror-stricken niece, and advised her in future to use nothing but the Diamond Dyes that had given her such satisfaction and profit for over 20 years. The unsightly, variegated shawl was then washed in several waters in order to get rid of the horrid colors, and was then put into a bath of Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal Red for Wool. It is now a thing of joy and beauty. Moral: To achieve success in home dyeing be sure you use the Diamond Dyes.

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An August Clearing-Up Sale

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We intend there shall be no place where you can so profitably spend your money this month as here. This is the last month of mid-summer selling. This fact makes us very determined to clear stocks all over the house, for the days are few when heavy purchases for fall will begin to reach us. All summer goods must be cleared out regardless of cost or profit.

Shoe Department.

A few pairs of those \$1 to \$1.25 Misses' Oxfords, in tan and black, going at 75c
Child's Tan Strap Slippers, sizes from 7 to 10, regular 90c, now... 50c
Ladies' Tan and Black Gaiters, sizes 2 1/2 to 4, were \$2, \$2.50, \$3; all one price \$1.25 a pair
Ladies' Laced and Buttoned Shoes to clear at less than cost of manufacture.
Ladies' Tweed Slippers, sewn soles, only 15c pair
Every pair of Men's Boots to be sold at greatly reduced prices.
20 dozen Men's Braces, in white and colored, worth 15c and 20c, special at 10c pair
18 dozen Men's Cotton Hose, in black and tan, worth 30c pair, special at 12 1/2c pair

Furnishings.

20 dozen Men's Flannellet Shirts, worth 35c, special at 25c each
5 dozen Boys' Fancy Baseball Caps, worth 15c, special at 5c. Get one.
10 dozen Men's Fancy Colored Shirts, collar attached, worth 60c to 85c, special to clear at 50c
10 dozen Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 45c each, special to clear at 30c each

Clothing.

Men's Fine Black West of England Coats and Vests, worth \$3 to \$9, special at \$2.50
Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits, mohair binding, Italian Hatters, etc., worth \$12, going at \$8.50
Men's Suits, in light and dark colored tweeds and serges, worth from \$5 to \$7.50, very special at \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50
Men's Suits in all-wool tweeds, gray and brown checks, plain, etc., worth \$12, special at \$8.45
Men's Odd Pants in ample profusion, all sizes and kinds, ranging in price from 50c per pair to \$1.50
Men's Fancy Summer Vests and Odd Coats in luster and colored unlined tweeds, etc., to clear at half-price.
100 Boys' 3-piece Suits, in all wool tweeds, light and dark colors, well and strongly made, worth from \$3.75 to \$5, for \$2.75, \$3.50, and \$4.00

THESE ARE EXTRA VALUE.
60 Boys' 2-piece Suits, well-made and trimmed, ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$2.25, for \$1.50
90 Boys' 2-piece Suits in all-wool tweeds, light and dark colors, good value at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50, sale snap—on sale at \$2.19
Boys' Galatea Wash Suits, an immense assortment, to clear out at less than cost of making.
200 pairs Boys' Old Pants in serges, tweeds, etc., light and dark colors, special at 25c, 45c, 65c, and 75c

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Session 1898-9.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

Faculty of Arts (including the Honorary Special Course for Women).....Thurs., 16th Sept.

Faculty of Applied Science.....Thurs., 16th Sept.

Faculty of Law.....Tues., 6th Sept.

Faculty of Comparative Veterinary Medicine.....Sat., 17th Sept.

"The Revised Curriculum in the Faculty of Arts comprises courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology. These courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

In the Faculty of Applied Science the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture are also open to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

Examinations for Twenty First Year Entrance Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from \$20 to \$250, will be held on 18th of September, at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, and other centers.

The McGill Normal School will be reopened on 1st September.

Particulars of Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary

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